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and analine red dissolve directly in the fluid, while eosine and purpurine are first dissolved in three parts alcohol.

Picro-carmine or borax-carmine mixed with the fluid, give excellent staining. The addition of staining fluids causes a precipitate, so that before using the fluid should be filtered.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

— In the death of Professor Arnold Guyot, who was born near Neufchatel, in 1807, we have lost our most eminent geographer, and a geologist whose reputation was worldwide. He began his life's work as a student of Ritter, the influence of whose instruction is seen in the "Earth and Man." While a professor in the University of Neufchatel, where he filled the chair of universal history and physical geography, from 1839 to 1848, he studied, with Agassiz, the structure and physics of the existing glaciers, but especially distinguished himself by determining the limits of the ancient glaciers of Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy, and demonstrated the identity of the laws of the distribution of erratic boulders and gravels with those of glacial moraines. In 1848 he came to this country, and was for thirty years perhaps the most distinguished member of the faculty of Princeton College. While here he organized for the Smithsonian Institution a system of meteorological observations, and thus paved the way for the establishment of the present signal bureau. His most important geographical essay was his "Physical structure of the Appalachian mountains" (1861). He wrote a series of text-books on physical geography, and stimulated greatly the popular interest and appreciation of this subject. As a lecturer and writer, he was clear, comprehensive and finished; as a man, singularly pure, simple-hearted, unselfish and sincere. It was a benediction to come in contact with him.

— Dr. George Engelmann, who died February 4, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, February 2, 1809. Removing to the United States in 1832, he soon after settled as a physician at St. Louis. His botanical studies, which made him famous, were carried on in the limited leisure of a busy practice. For nearly thirty years he studied the Cactaceæ, his elaborate monographs appearing in the reports of the Pacific Railroad and the Texas Boundary survey. He monographed the pines, and the North American group of *Cuscuta*, *Juncus*, *Euphorbia*, *Quercus*, *Vitis* and *Agave*. He ranked as a botanist only second to Dr. Gray. He was one of the founders and most active members of the St. Louis Academy of Science. He also was the oldest American meteorologist, his observations extending over a period of forty years.

— The *Zoölogischer Jahresbericht for 1882*, so far as relates to the invertebrates, has made its appearance. It is of the same size, with the same editors, as in former years, and is equally in-

valuable to the American zoölogist on account of its detailed summaries of papers and works devoted to zoölogy in all its relations. The different divisions are for sale separately. No biological laboratory, college, or museum library is complete without this work, as well as the briefer English *Zoölogical Record*. It is earnestly to be hoped that, though the German *Jahresbericht* is published at great expense of time and money, it will not be suspended for want of adequate support. American zoölogists will find the work peculiarly valuable.

— At the meeting of the Geological Society of London, held February 15, the society's Lyell medal was awarded to Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, with the sum of 25*l.*, in recognition of his valuable services to palæontology, especially his investigations on the fossil Mammalia of Nebraska and the Sauria of the United States. The council also awarded to Professor Leo Lesquereux, F. C. G. S., the sum of 20*l.* from the proceeds of the Barlow-Jamerson fund, in recognition of the value of his researches into the palæobotany of North America, and to aid him in further investigations of a similar kind.

— Drs. D. G. Brinton and Benjamin Sharp have been elected to the chairs of Archæology and Ethnology and Invertebrate Zoölogy respectively, in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

— The University of Pennsylvania is about to establish a school of biological research, and has raised a fund for its endowment.

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PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, March 8.—Communications: Dr. J. H. Kidder, U. S. N., Exhibition of specimens of bacillus tuberculosis; Dr. D. E. Salmon, Exhibition of specimens of infectious tuberculosis in cattle; Col. Marshall McDonald, The influence of temperature upon the movements of fish in rivers; Mr. Charles W. Smiley, What fish-culture has first to accomplish; Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., Remarks on the patella; Mr. Romyn Hitchcock, Exhibition of specimens of Orbitolites, with notice of Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter's investigations.

Papers read by title: Mr. Robert Ridgway, Descriptions of some new North American birds. Description of a new American Kingfisher. Note on *Psaltiriparus grindæ* Belting. Note on the generic name Calodromas. Mr. Leonard Stejneger, Diagnosis of new species of birds from Kamtschatka and the Commander islands. Dr. T. H. Bean and Mr. H. G. Drexel, Diagnosis of three new species of fishes from the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. G. Brown Goode and Dr. T. H. Bean, A new genus of Pediculate fishes.

March 22.—Communications: Col. Marshall MacDonald, Exhibition of charts showing natural and restricted river distribution